The democratic party of Hamilton county was well presented at Carthage yesterday. All indivisions at ability in the fine presented at Carthage yesterday. All indivisions at ability is not sale with the first party of Hamilton county was well presented at Carthage yesterday. All indivisions at ability is not sale with the first party in the first party in the first party. Benefit, Jac Cooper, Frank Linck, Andy Giffin, has Ferginson, Eli Baldwin, Dant, Jones, T. J. Galagher, Wash, Cones, Porter, of the Brighton House, leff Buckit gham, Capt. E kart, Vanaken Wunder, leff Buckit four hundred.

A stand f r the officers and speaker, and seats for lelegates, were created in the well known grove betweet the town of Carthage and the rairrad. Part of the stand was immovable, and a portion was on sheels. The latter part was likened to the Baltimers platform, being movable.

About ten o'clock, most of the delegates being assumbled, Mr. Wm. F. Couverse, of Crosby township, mas called to the chair, pursuant to a mution of Gibson M. Ayres. Mr. Ayres was then nominated Services.

Mr. Joseon, of the Sixteenth ward, was elected

son, of the Sixteenth ward, was elected

ad political.

Judge Hart was chosen to fill the vacancy occationed by the absence of Chas. Rule. My ers, the red
republican, was not about; and Capt. Eckert destand sarving as a delegate, being a candidate for
theriff, which fact he was at pains to state to the

chined sarving as a delegate, being a candidate for theriff, which fact he was at pains to state to the convention.

The wind became furious, and hats and leaves flaw before it with much celerity, and the crowd was flat chminished by the withdrawal of those who ware afraid of a ducking. Several motions for advancement were made, but not put. It was finally moved and carried, amid much coofusion, that there should be a commutee of one from each ward and township reported (sea h ward and township to select fis man) to draft rules, report business, and to whom all resolutions to be brought before the convention should be referred. At this time people were leaving fast, and there were c ies of "rain" and "no rain," while the wind was augmenting in ferecity, and a sterm evidently coming on fast.

Of the committe W. S. Grossbeck was made chairman, and Alex. Furguson, Secretary. The Third ward resolutions were introduced by Mr. Farran, and wred by him in a m-derate but forcible and direct speech, and were lost by a vote of twenty-six to five, with the understanding that it was thereby decided that acherence to tre administration and Douglas, in the Nebrasha matter, was not to be considered was a fest of genuine democracy! The resolutions that were agreed upon, (which will be found below) were in the hand-writing of Gee. E. Pugh, who introduced and advocated them, denouncing the Know Nothings pointedly and bitterly.

There was considerable excitement about the Know Nothings resolution," as it was called. Joe Cooper opposes it. He thought it time that the democratic party should cease to pander to the foreigners for their votes, and take some pains to secure the American vote. He was an American immed? Mr. Cooper not being a member of the committee was cheked off in the middle of his speech by a motion which was carried, that all persons but members of the committee be excluded from the room.

Mr. H. H. Robrison, editr of the Enquirer, pro-housed to be an extraordinary Know Something. He

speech by a motion which was carried, that all persons but members of the committee be excluded from the room.

Mr. H. H. Roberson, editor of the Enquirer, probeed to be an extraordinary Know Something. He deals ed, among other absurdities, that the Know Mething ledges of Cuncinnati were not adjourned an Mour now a night before he knew every hing that had transpired in them. He was regularly and theoroughly posted as to their proceedings, and he denounced them in his usual rabid style. (We are informed that the extent of Mr. Rebiason's knowledge of the Know Nothings is the much, no more—a few nights since he managed to get an individual snaposed to be a Know Nothing drunk, and then failed entirely in a pumping operation—the Know Nothing absolutely knew nothing.) Mr. Pugh with his habitual passionate camestness advoosted the adoption of the "Know Nothing resolution." Mr. Groesbeck made a con illatory apec h, coming down upon the Know Nothings in a mild and gentle way. He was for pouring oil on the stormy waters—for peace and harmony, brotherly love and miversal con litation. He was, however, decidedly in favor of the Know Nothing resolution. Captain Reedt-r was very anxious to have an address written and published to the democracy of Hamilton centry, but could not get any body to agree with him. How we learned these facts is nobody's business.

the. How we learned these facts is nobody's busithe convention organized at two o'clock. The
sin had cooled the atmosphere as well as spaked
the sears, but the political elements were heavily
harged with a row, and the hot headed among the
ledgates were more combustible than previous to
disturnment. Mr. W. S. Groesberk, chairman of
the committee, had returned to the city, having
treat business, it is said. The first taing in order
was the report of the committee, which was delevered by Geo. E. Pugh. Mr. Pugh read the Buldmore platform, and the most recent State of Obiolemec atic platform, and the annexed resolutions,
which were the substance of the labors of the committee:—

removatic tate Convention held at Columbus on the fit of January last.

Resolved, That the attempts made by any secret policial can bloation to destroy the equality of rights between the citizens by hirth and the cutizens by choice, secured by the fundamental law of the country, are based upon parrow minded selfishness, and unworthy of American citizens.

Resolved, That it was the spirit of civil and religious therity which animated the framers of those blessed institutions under whose beneficial influence we grew up, from a few scattered colonies, to be the freest and one of the most powerful and wealthy nations on the face of the earth; and that this Union and its tree institutions, the actual sources of our freedom, poper, and wealth, can only be preserved for ourselves and parterity by the apirit of concession, compromise, mutual respect and fasteration, which governed the action of their immortal fathers.

Sathers.

Heavived, That we still chorish and respect the anelect and time honored principles of civil and religious
liberty, upon which the whole fabric of our free institutions is erected; that every person is at perfect liberty to
worship God according to the dectares of his own conscience, and that all religious eneminations are envitled
to equal respect and protection at the hands of the govcomment.

he received. Carried. It was then moved that it be adopted as a whole, but a division was called for, and Mr. REMELIN asked leave to make a very

Sew remarks.

During the early portion of Mr. Remelin's remarks, a profound and ominous stillness prevailed. So perfect was the silence of the crowd, that when he onew breath the new washed leaves of the grove were heard fluttering together.

Mr. R said that he had hoped very much of that the properties that we have accepted as a because of the grove were heard fluttering together.

Mr. R said that he had hoped very much of that convention, but was sorely disappointed, as he must frankly and freely confess. What had the summittee done? They had prepared a hook to eatch gudgeons, but toey would learn to their cost that the veople of Hamilton county were to be caught no mere with gudgeon bait. They had endorsed the Baltimo e platform that they might create a pleasing sensation at Washington. The poor, tax burdened, demagogue-ridden people of Hamilton county—had they no mercy for them? A few of the eld party men who had quit thicking and voted from habit, might remain with them if this game was continued—this bait thrown out—but the affections of young and fresh hearts would leave them. He had no objections to the Baltimore platform, but it did not need endorsing. Why not term strention to the reckless extravagance of the county commissioners, and of "your county officers generally," that the people might learn confidence in their professions of democracy and hope for reform under their dispensation? This going back to endorse old platforms, and neglect of that which was immediate and pressing, was a knavish shirking of responsibility. The committee had been at great pains to denoun e "a secret pohical combination" to deatroy equality of nights, when "in your very midst exists the worst and meanest of all secret political organizations of constitutions the well is at your throats!" (The Miami's looked ram; ant.) There was no mercy for the opportune of the profession of the opportune of the profession of the paper was baited a spe ious hook.

And how is it—enquired Mr. R.—with the paper of the profession of the profession of the organizations of the finguister?

The precise point made by Mr. Remeila against the Enquirer as regards its course on the Know Hothing question, we did not clea ly understand, as there are a thin time a muffled roar of excitement, as that we could not hear distinctly every word. But we understood Mr. R. to charge the Know Nothing movement to corrupt politicians of the Enquirer regarding the origin of the native American storm, he did say was a "falsehood."] And now comes—
When Mr. Remelia uttered the word falsehood, applying it to the Enquirer, Mr. Robinson, editor of that paper, said—"I pronounce you a lia!" Mr. Remelia utjeonder was lost in a fire by delegations of hard words, variously applied. A loud voice was heard saying—"Let him alone, for everybody knows he is a d—d liar!" Here the delegates sprang to their feet mon the sents, which, being of pide, went down with a shrill crash, and a tumult of volces was raised uttering all kinds of oatis, curses, javage epithets and angry ejeculations. We could

himself from some ha f dozen stout men, who "stuck to him." Remelin certainly thought that a bloodthirsty mob was after him, and fied, looking back, his face of a ghostly whiteness. The uproar was stunding. Everybody was dealing out windy damnation to those about him, and chenored hands were elevated in all directions. We did not observe any weapons drawn, but were informed that several revolvers were in the poeksts of Remelin's friends, and that Gooper would have had the benefit of them if it had not been for the dense crowd about him. Remelin having left the crowd about him. Remelin having left the crowd about him. Remelin having left the crowd about him. Thos. J. Gallagins confronted Robinson, and said, with emphatic expletives, and gostures somewhat menacing, "You are responsible for thes. Why didn't you hear him through?" Robinson, in reply, swore that he wouldn't be called a liar without resenting it, and that he felt there would have been a heavy discount on him if he had not called Remelin a liar.

neary discount on him if he had not called Remeiin a liar.

Ramelin was now leaving the field, while there were loud calls from the delegates, and the crowd generally, of "Remelin, Remelin"—"Hear him out, hear him out,"—"Bring him back,"—"He shall be heard." Mr. Gallagher said, "Bring him back, I say. I'll die before him sooner than a hair of als head shall be harmed. I believe in the literty of speech myself. I'll shed the last drop of my blood before he shall be touched!"

Motions to adjourn were made. The chair proclaimed that the question was upon the adoption of the resolutions, and that Mr. Remelin had the floor.

claimed that the question was upon the adoption of the resolutions, and that Mr. Remelin had the floor.

Groner E. Prou moved that Mr. Remelin be invited back, and heard to the end, and he (Pugh) would reply to Mr. Remelin.

Mr. Gallagers also moved that Remelin be invited back, and assured on the personal honor of the members of the convention, that he would be heard to the end, harmless and free of speech—carried by a tremendous "axe." It was moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed and carried that a committee of three be appointed to waitington Mr. R. The Chair appointed George E. Pugh, Judge H.r., and Thomas J. Gallagher that committee. Mr. Gallagher said: "We go to pledge the honor of this convention that Mr. Remelin may be heard to the end." Gid. Ayres put in, "And the honor of the people of Hamilton county." The committee started to perform their duty amid the cheers of the delegates.

While the committee was absent, there were many calls to order, and motions for adjournment. There was also much talk of betting on the question whether Remelin would return. Two to one was offered that he would not. Presently the committee returned, but no Remelin.

Mr. Gall. Aher reported that Mr. Remelin expressed his obligations to the convention for inviting him back, but feared that he would be mass ared if he abould return. He believed the delegates meant what they said, but thought that many of them could not control their passions, even if they should try. Several of Mr. Remelin's fiends were with him, and they insisted that he should not go back to be murdered. Among those friends were James J. Farien, Dr Fries, Mr. Seifert and Mr. Euchenlanb. Gronce Pugh reported that Mr. Remelin stated that he was nearly through when interrupted, and that he regretted having used the term "falsehood." Mr. Pugh wished it well understood that he did not go to ask Mr. R. back from any personal regard for him whatever; he simily desired that lucrity of sneet he should not be scouted in democratic conventions. He wa

beard through. He (Mr. Pugh) would have replied to him if no other gentleman had taken the floor for that purpose.

Dr. Boyn moved an adjournment, which motion met with several see nds. Here were loud cries of "Speech from Pugh."

G. E. Pugh took the stand. He did not think that his friend Joe Cooper would have hurt Mr. Remelin. He (C.) was merly entering a protest against Mr. R. 's remarks. Mr. Remeli a objected to endorsing the Baltimore platform, because it did not need it. Why did we such Fourth of July read the Declaration of Independence? To refresh our memories. So it was with the Baltimore platform endorsement. And Remelin said that the resolutions were aimed at a sec. et political party, and only half denounced that. If Mr. Remelin, or anybody else, could frame a strong er resolution denanciatory of that so liety, he (Mr. P.) would move for it as an amendment to the resolution before the convention. He wanted it as atrong as it could be made—he was for no half way opposition to the Know Nothings. Mr. Remelin wanted something said about the county commissioners; but this was no time to do it. The olject of the convention was to heal dissensions, not to make them—to declare principles, not to nominate candidates. If the county commissioners, or other county officers, were extravagant in the use of the people's money, mark them, and at the proper time turn them out. Now, when all the "isms" and foctions and fag ends of parties, and dissatisfied partizans from the democratic camp, were banded against the democracy, it became them to stane shoulder to shoulder. There was an enormous whig trick being played out for a special purpose. The fasion candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court was a heak stockholder and bank director, and the object in running him was to get a bank judge elected, who would decide the question at issue between the banks and the people, to suit the banks. Blickensdefer was a tool of railroad rector, and the object in running him was to get a bank judge elected, who would decide the question at issue between the banks and the people, to suit the banks. Blickensdeefer was a tool of railroad menopelists, and from his antecedents it was fit that he should be endorsed by John Woods, the man who loaned the Columbus Insurance Company one nundeed thousand collars that the people lost. All the elements of fanaticism were being roused from the miry deep, with the purpose of defeating the rext Presidential election before the Electoral College, and consequently throwing it into Congress; and in this event a vast deal depended upon the complexion of the representatives in Congress of the two Hamilton county districts. The Union itself was endangered by this fanatical tempest, and yet Charles Remeiin objected to go back to the old democratic platform, to rear the old victorious standard again—to trace with new accuracy the democratic landmarks of the past—and was for getting into a dirty squabble of local character—he was digsing and scratching the mud when he should be localing up the everlasting shining stars. It was high time or the democratic party, if it was a party any longer—if it had anything to do except to get certain men into effice, to make due preparation for the com bat. Each democrate should constitute a committee to lock well to the purity of the party. It was time that the democracy railied and stood shoulder to shoulder, lifting their glorious o'd standard, and preparing to give each fee, in whatever chape he appeared—whatever disguise he might assume—a warm reception, and resist him with a stutbour perseverance, until theirs should be the victory.

The Weavent thought that the endocrement of the

some—a warm recention, and resist him with a stubboan perseverance, until theirs should be the victory.

The Whaves thought that the endorsement of the Baitimore platform was sufficient, without the resolutions reported by the committee.

The first resolution (endorsing the Baltimore platform, &c.,) was put and carried unanimously.

It was moved that the second resolution (the affi-Know Nothlap) be adepted.

GID. Avinis—I more that with a hurrah to ft.

WASH. CONIS—I don't think we can get a fair vote on that resolution as we stand.

Voices—Let us have the yeas and nays on that. There are not two delegates who will vote against it; you don't know that; you don't know nothing.

The jeas and nays were called. One hundred and eight delegates voted "Aye," and tive "No."

The "Noes" were P. Weaver of the Eighth wird, Dr. Boyd, A. W. Ensign, of the Twelfth ward, Stephen S. Ayres, and Joe Cooper.

Mr. Egly, German Representative in the late Legislature. Wm. Beggot, the Irish right bower of the Mismi Chief, Capt. Roedter, editor of a German paper, and Pat McGroarty, were noticed to vote "Aye."

Dr. Boyd explained that he voted against the resolution because he thought the present an unpropitous time to spring the question involved. He lavated the resolution in principle.

A voice (side bar) called attention to the fact that the Know Nothings in Hamilton county were though to be near ten though to be near ten though were on motion adopted by acclamation.

Riot in Adamsville, Ga.—Man Killer.—We

RIOT IN ADAIRSVILLE, GA-MAN KILLED-We Rior in Adamsville, Ga.—Man Killed.—We understand that a drunken riot occurred in Adams ville on Saturday night, in which James Blackwell, the Marshal, was shot and instantly killed, and Deputy Marshal Hillburn severely cut on the health Samuel Dobba, freight engineer on the State road, was also shot in the forehead, the ball glancing and Mr. Ely, a fireman, wounded with five balls, thought to be fatal. Several persons connected with the trains on the road are in cost dy—further particulars we have not learned.—Atalanta Republican, August 14.

culars we have not learned.—Atalanta Republican, August 14.

Arrest of the Graham Family.—A statement relative to the murder of Miss Jane Graham of Monroe county, which we copied a few days ago from the Greenbrier Eva, will be remembered by our readers. It was there intimated that sagnicles rested upon Joseph Graham and his four sons, (father and brothers of the decesse 1.) of having committed the deed. A friend writes to us from Lewisburg, that they have all been arrested. He also requests us to state that the variet of the coroner's jury was "death by some naknown necessar or persons," not "by some naknown necessar or persons," tot "by some naknown necessar."

amic the flaunting of banners, and accompanied by the best wishes of hundreds of speciators. Crowding her feward and lower decks were scores of scores of foreign people, freshly arrived from the deasely inhabited countries of Europe, and bound for the broad printies of our fair land, to reaching which they now looked with hopes stimulated by a prosperous voyage thus far, and a cheerful reliance upon the good ship beneath them and her experienced or ew. As they stood there, the young, the aged, the parent and child, sexes and conditions all mingled in the pursuit of the one object, the seeking a new home among strangers, in a clime of which they knew absolutely nothing, those ill-fated emigrants thought little of the peris of the deep, nor conjured up any visions of the alternative so seem to be presented to their bewildered minds, of a death by the demon of fire, or a quieter grave beneath the waters of the lake that looked so placid and so innocent of danger. Thus she went off, with hanners streaming, cheens resounding, music playing, and majestically ploughed the bosom of her adopted elements, the peoriese and unrivalled craft that was to bear the palm from all contestants. There were some who came to the wharf too late, and those were greeted by derisive shouts from those on bra d, and many a contemponous laugh. But later at night there came the awful rumor of aship on fire and burning at sea, and those who watched the great globe of fire, and saw it rise and fall upon the swells, knew it for a beacon of death and wee, and went shuddering to their coaches to await the merning with its full revelations of disasters.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and many

awar the merning with its full revenues at discreters.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and many another calamity has obscured, with its dark story, the details of that oreadful night. For thirteen years the sales of the Eric's dead have been washed by he surges that boomed their requium upon the lovely beech, and tossed the bones of the viotims, and the treasure that went down with them, and the rands and shells of the deep, in one confused hean.

lovely beech, and toesed the bones of the viotims, and the treasure that went down with them, and the sands and shells of the deep, in one confused heap.

But once more the light of day shines in upon the scorets that the sea has so long kept, and the ocean renders up its charge, at the beheat of men who claim the hidden treasures. As of old the savage nations consecrated a great enterp ise by the farifice of living beings, so this exploration of the watery sepulchre has been accompanied by new deaths, and the darker, final secret is shared by these who would have learned the lesser ones. But ong and difficult labor has accomplished the task of the searcters, and their zeal has been rewarded.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Mann, Vail & Oo, and the gentlemen in their office, we were yesterday shown the results of the enterprise, as far as they have been revealed; and a melancholy story they tell. The coin which has been obtained from the wreck is partly American eagles and lesser pieces, were deposited in the Hollister Bank, and about the same amount in gold, which had been burned and discolored, but without loss of value, com-letts the tale of perfect coins rescued thus far. By far the greater amount of treasure is probably contained in the unshapen masses of metal which have been taken from the mud and ashes in the bottom of the hall. These present the appearance of having been melted and dropped into the water, and are of gold and silver—in some cases, perhaps, with the baser metals mingled in them—sid only by their great weight revealing their intrinsic worth. Rouleanx of five frame pieces, which, having been slightly tipped from the perpendiculer, are soldered together by fosion; and in one case, we noticed a gold piece with a single link of a lady's watch guard adhering the perpendiculer, are soldered together by fosion; and in one case, we noticed a gold piece with a single link of a lady's watch guard adhering the perpendicular, are soldered together by fosion; and in one case, we noticed a gold piece with

The Weath of Connecticut.

[From the New liven Journal, Aug. 19.]

The grand list of the State of Connecticut for October I, 1853, was not published until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Though composed almost entirely of figures, it is an interesting document, for it shows the wealth of each town in the State, and only requires a table of population to make it one of the most valuable of our State publications. The summary shows the total assessed value of all property to be \$194.141.857, and of poits \$676,959, to which should be added about \$39,005,000 of railroad, bank and other stock not included in the grand list, but taxed by the State at large, giving a grand list, but taxed by the State at large, giving a total of \$224,818,817 as the taxable property of Conrection, equal to \$607 for each person in the State. We doubt whether any State in the Union can show a more gratifying average than this, especially when it is remembered that our assessmen s are no-teriously very much below the real value of pr-

we doubt whether any State in the Union can show a more gratifying average than this, especially when it is remembered that our assessment are notoriously very much below the real value of property.

The largest item in the assessment is land, apart from lots built upon. There are 2,633,879 acres in the State, worth \$56,504,958. The next item is dwelling houses, worth \$53,972,777. The number of owellings is given at 99,378, but there are six towns from which there are no returns, which would increase the number to at leat 63,000, or one dwelling house to every six persons in the State. The miles forces, &c., in the State are valued at \$12,295,281; the amount invested in manufacturing is \$10,293,207; the money at interest amounts to \$15,877,189; amount employed in merchandise is \$6,654,025, and in commerce and vessels, \$3,238. 182. There are \$404,193 worth of clocks and watches returned, and \$250,446 worth of musical instruments; of household furniture, \$1,277,250.

The town of New Haven is, of course, the largest and richest in the State; its list exceeds by \$3,600,600 any other town, and is three times as large as any town except Hartford. The largest investment in manufacturing and mechanical operatives in Waterbury, which returns \$2,020,225 thus used; New Haven stands next, having, \$350,873, and Hartford next, having \$670,378. New Haven has the largest amount invested in commerce; Stevington next, Fairfield next, New Haven next. New Haven his 3,524 dwellings, being 1,377 more than Hartford, which is the next town in size, and more than all of Folland county. There are also 580 mills and stores in New Haven, which is 335 more, or more than twice as many, as in Hartford.

It is with some pride that we compare our own county with the others in the State. In territorial extent it is comparatively mill, only three bing of less size, but in respect to population and wealth it excels all others. Making a fair allowance for four towns not returned, New Haven he shade in the site of its dwellings was nearly \$2,000,00

Gold in South Canolina.—The Newberry Sentine of the loth inst. says:—"Gold has been discovered in this district, on a plantation about eighteen miles from here, owned by N. A. Hunter, an enterprising efficen of this place. Several fine speciments have been discovered on the surface. It is probable that a gentleman well known for his energy will commone operations shortly, to test the richness of the mine. We wish them success, and trust that they may be amply regald, by gathering quantities of the shining ore. The more may the better for us. It brings in advertising, if extends the circulation of papers, it infrare life into even listless people, and it gives subscribers and debtors the wherevith to settle up accounts. Citizens, sear hypersoils, for there's many a mine of gold hereabouts that has lafu undiscovered for years, which, if found, would place you, like Dorn, the man; hunt up your gold mines."

Saturday last, as our readers will recallect, was the day appointed for the execution of William Weigars, who was convicted of the murder of Chas. Cushing, in Lexington, last winter. It was announced that the execution would take place, contrary to general expectation, between nine and ten in the morning. At an early hour, crowds could be seen coming into the city from every direction, and by nine o'clock the street in front of the jail was crowded to such an excess that it was impossible for vehicles or horsemen to pass. The Sheriff, with an awned guard, was stationed around the door to keep the crowd from pressing too closely upon the car, which was standing in readiness.

At about half-past nine the prisoner, escorted by the jailor, the sheriff, and the Rev. Messre. Berkley and Pratt, made has appearance with a quick, agitated step, and, waving his prayer book, ascended the car. Several of his friends got is with him, and the mouraful cortege d ove alonely off to the spot at which he was to take his departure from earthly affairs. A very large crowd followed and preceded the ear, while the windows and doors along the route were filled with actions, eager face, destrous of cat hing a glimpse of the unfortunate man. Soon the dreadful implement of doath was seen rearing its sloomy head in the distance, and as the prisoner noticed it a perceptible shadder went over his whole trame. An immense multiture were gathered there, and all heads were turned to the advancing car which was bearing a fellow-human to his death.

Arriving at the foot of the gallows, the car stop-

whose rame. An immense multitue awere gathered there, and all heads were turned to the advancing car which was bearing a fellow-human to his death.

Arriving at the foot of the gallows, the car stopped. Raw. Messrs. Pratt and Berkley then sung a hymn, in which the prisoner joined, and then the first named gentleman addressed the Throne of Grace in behalf of the anfortunate young man. Weigart himself then hneeled cown, and in silence prayed for a few moments, then, rising from his feet, Mr. Berkley commended the poor prisoner to the kind mercies of a just and fergiving God. During each of the prayers Weigart's voice could be heard, as if in supplication to beaven. The devocional exercises being concluded, the efficers of the law stepped forward and commenced the dreadful preparation for death, by tying his hands.

Up to this time the prisoner seemed to have been supported by sone? vague nope of resone or pardon, but when the fatal white cap was drawn over his eyes, he seemed to realize, and not fully until then, the dreadful fate that awaited him. While the rope was being tied, his acquaintances came around, and bid him ferewell. Having thanked his clerical friends for their kindness and unremitting attention to him during his incarceration, he commenced as that was consuded, the knot was arrauged around his zeck, and the rope fastened to the baam above. All was ready now, and the period for him to expiate the crime be had committed against his God and the laws of the land had arrived—the wore was given to drive off, when the prisoner attempted to anticipate the jumping off. He failed in this, and the word was repeated; the car started, and in another moment the unfo tunate criminal was writhing in the death agonics between heaven and earth. He was very light, and the fall did not break his ne k, and his sufferings were intense; several times he dew himself up some dictance, and let his whole weight fall light, and the fall did not break his ne.k, and his sufferings were intense; sevaral times he drew himself up some distance, and let his whole weight fall quickly, with the intention, we suppose, of putting an end to his pain. Oh, it was a horrid sight to see a human being writhing and twisting in all the torture of disgraceful strangulation; and God grant that no necessity may ever again rise which will demand the interposition of the strong arm of the law to secure such a horrid venguance. But jit was right, and retributive justice has overtaken the wicked.

He died penitent and with full confidence in the premises held out by the Scriptures. His remains

wicked.

He died penitent and with full confidence in the premises held out by the Scriptures. His remains were attended to the ceme ery on Sunday evening by a good concourse of people.

It was a moment for serious and solemn reflection, yet in all that was crowd we could perceive not a single check that was moistened with the tear of sympathy, and almost every countenance were its every day business like aspect. After the first shock the momentary borror was dispelled, and tue careless jest and idle laugh were heard in strange discord to the death rattle and gurgling groaps of the expiring victim.

We have remarked that the crowd was large: that we expected, yet we felt inexpressibly shocked and almost disgusted, as we saw the number of females on the ground. It is scarcely credible, yet it is true. Who would have expected that woman, sweet synony m for mercy and gentleness, she whose delicate bands are ever reacy to minister to the wants of the distressed, and to sooth the broubied and care laden mind, could have gazed upon a scene which was enough to barrow the s-nsibilities of a strong man. We are gratified to think that the larger portion of females in the city repudiated the very thought of going to the execution; for this we commend them, as it displays that kindness o heart and commiseration for the misfortunes o others, which have ever been the crowning ornaments of their character.

Strange Life of a Murderer.

A writer in the Thomasville Watchman gives the following singular brography of James Hightower, recently convicted of man-laughter in that county. Three years in dangeon it seems is nothing to what he has endured:—

"About twenty one years ago a young lady of this section of country, belonging to a respectable faulty, became the victim of a vice seducer; the not was boy, who is the subject of our narrative. His mother, as is the case usually with those of her sex who are unfortunate, married a man of low breeding, and in adverse circumstan es, consequently her sen was destined to receive but a limited share of educa ion or moral training. At a tender age his character was peculiar, and in some respects very extraordinary. When only seven years old, he was attending a sagar cane mill; by some spects very extraordinary. When only old, he was attending a sugar came in

means his left a ru and hand were crushed, by which accident he forever lost the use of his hand.

At the age of ten he was betten by a rattleenake; being nearly alone on the place, he had to call to his aid all the presence of mind of which he was naster. Fortunately he used the proper antidote, and thereby saved his life. In the short a pace of a few months he was again hitten by one of the same species of reptiles; by pursuing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

species of reptiles; by pursaing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

Between the age of twelve and fourteen he made several attempts to take the life of his step-father, which shows that he would not be imposed on. About that age he also snapped, several times, a icaced musket at a ne gibbor. When fourteen years old he was knocked down by lightning, and did not recover for some time. At the aga of sixteen he was attacked, while lunding in the woods, by a very-large panteer. The panther soon tore him down—he sabilited great presence of mind by feighing death. The panther then carried him into the swamp, covered him no with sticks and grass, after which he took his leave in search of more prey. Our hero after the panther's departure, arose and made he secape home. He was hadly torn—two of his jaw teeth were bitten out, and many wounds were inflicted.

Bulbe was not thus to die, for he soon recovered, and very soon after his recovery gave his step-fainer a severe wallping and left him. Excepting another slight shock by lightning, his path was smotten by the boy of misfortune, and resolved to many him, notwithstanding the opposition of her re airyes, who made severe threats against our hero. But what cared he, who had successfully battled againet ratt canakes, panthers, and even the high power of heaven, for the threats of man. Nothing dauserd, he continued to arge his claims, after finding all his efforts or a compromise mavailing, he commenced a determined course. He procued his letter, placed a magistrate at a conspicuous point in the woods, and proceeded himself on for to the house that sheltered her woom he loved—secretly faced the doer of her chamber, and conducted her abut five miles through the woods, to the place of rendezveus.

Before arriving at the place upon which the honey data had been temporally creeked, illin-

faced the door of her chamber, and conducted her als ut five miles through the woods, to the place of rendezveus.

Before arriving at the place upon which the bymenial altar had been temporarily creeted, illuminated by the blaze of lightwood knots and the rate rays of the moon alone, our hero fell into his former path of had luck, for he was bitten by a moocesson make; but he was too well used to souke bites to suffer that occurrence to retard his progress at such a momentous crists, and like a brave and undanted boy, pursued his course, and in accordance with his anticipations, was lawfully married about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. His mocesson bite did not long keep him in bed, for he then possessed a nurse of ur ceasing attention. After his final re overy, he carried his wife to the bome which he had provided for her, hoping that his cup of misfortune was then full, and that he would then enjoy that bliss attending a married life.

But he was not destined ling to enjoy that repose which he so much sought. He soon became entopyied in a querrel, with one Mr. Wheeler; the result was—Wheeler was killed, and our hero after a regular trial in a court o' justi e, was convicted of marslaughter, and new at the age of twent, has gone, leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and his sweet leaving his sife, his anticipated babe, and

Singular Accident—A remarkable case of accidental ceath occurred at South Pittsburg a few days since. A pile of brush on a side hill, rising in the rear of a rolling mill, was set on fire and continued to burn until the flames reached some logs, which were also constitued. One of these supported a large stone, which rolled down, as the fire deprived it of its prop, and, striking a min omplayed in the mill, crushed but so that he died shoot instantly. Buffale Democracy, Aug. 19. appropriate the glass of the contract of the same and the same and the same of

The Benger Whig, of the 16th inst, says.—It drought still continues severe in this region, although the extreme heat of the weather has relaxed. Where had one or two alight showers within a week but not enough to compete wish the street sprink lers. The fires in the woods are still causing much damage to the growing trees, and the crops generally are suffering.

caming to the growing trees, and the crops generally are suffering.

There has been few drier seasons than the present in this section. The streams are very low, and sern begins to rell, while other kinds of vegetation give indication that they cannot long held out. Potatoes especially are suffering, and unless there is rain soon in some of the drier sections, the crop will be intibely rained. We observed in the country, the other day, that some of the fields were so dry that a fire would easily have run in them. On the Connecticut, as ecially the lower part, we think the drought is more severe than here. The last rain which fell here did not extend to that walley, while the ground was much refreshed in this section. Notwithstanding all this, the hey crop is much better than last year in this valley, and the same is true of the other crops which antisipated the drought, and were out of its reach before it arrived.—Manchester (N. H.) Messenger, Aug. 19.

The Green Manchester (V.) Hearth beaths follows:

"Manchester (N. H.) Messenger, Aug. 19.

VERMONT.

The Gren Mountain (Vt.) Hereid has the following discouraging statement—"During the last week we travelled through most of the towns in Orange county, and found the same testimonials of unforing by the drought in every place we visited. Large fields are already gray with barrenness, and no traces of vegetable life are to be seen. The grasshoppers hereily cover the earth in some places, and the feed in old pastures must be mentioned smong the things that have been. Cornfield have been suffering greatly the last ten days, and some fields that appeared promising two weeks agare already pronounced wo thicas, except for fod def. Potatoes will suffe more than anything else Tre indications are now that there will not be a bushel to spare from the State this year."

RHODE ISLAND.

Dushel to spare from the State this year."

RHODE ISLAND.

The drought is quite severe in Northern Rhode Island and the neighboring towns of Massachusetts. No rain of consequence has fallen for three or four weeks. The farmers complain that the potato crop is very light from this cause; and if the drought continues much longer corn must suffer, as it is just now "falling out." The mills in this village which are pripelled by water power can only run about haif the time. — Wonsocket Patrot.

MARYLAND AND VINCINIA.

From all parts of the country we hear complaints of the almost unexampled severity of the present drought. A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette thus writee:—I have lately been through the counties of Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's, Maryland—as well as through some of the neighboring counties in Virginia, and I never saw before such a poor prospect for corn. There are some few favored spots where a little corn will be made; but as a general thing the crop will be nearly a total faith e. The streams are all very low, and the cattle will soffer for the want of good pastures.

The Richmond Enguires of the 17th insteams

tures.
The Bichmon's Enquirer of the 17th inst. says: The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. says:—
We learn from persons from Westmoreland county,
Virginia, that in many jarts of that and the adjoining counties the entire growing corn crop has
been nearly destroyed by the drought—so much so
it at many farmers are beginning to talk of buying
corn for their own use the ensuing year. Fields
that have heretofore juided, in a good season, thousands of bushels, will not yield this season hundreds.
In Washington, Russell, Saythe, Lee, and Pazewell
counties, but little corn will be made this season
in obsequence of dry weather in that section of
the State.

in coescquence of dry weather in that section of the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Standard, of the 18th inst., says:

—Complaints are reaching us from all directions respecting the generally unpromising appearance of the corn crop. In some places, they have been fired by long continued drought. So far as regards our own immediate State, a great number of planters and farmers deplore the fall of so much rain, particularly at this season, when they are commencing operations in their cotten fields, and when it is time for the grains of corn to commence hardening. Owing to the superabundance of moisture, it is feared that the grain will not fill up, or arrive at its full growth. We have observed several specimens of corn, that should by this time have been almost ready for the mill; but on the contrary, the grain was soft, pulpy and scarcely sufficiently advaced for boiling. In addition to the damage by wet weather, a vast amount of property has been destroyed in this State by violent gales, and no small portion by lighting. In the western districts, especially, everal buildings and many miles of fence have been demolished, and a few lives lost, by the ricent violent storms.

A correspondent of the Savannah News writes as follows in relation to the crops in Western Georgia:— More than four weeks have classed since any rain has follow here, and during the enthe interval the sur's rays have been alarmingly intense. No drouth ever occurring in this section has been so sudden is its effects. Within one week after the last rain the corn was wilted and drooping; the small streams had almost ceased to flow, and the certh was in a state of pulverization. Now the very weeds are withered and dying in the fields; the uprine fruit shrivels and fulls to the ground; the dumb beasts seem to comprehend that all is not in the shade, with sea cely certy sufficient to enable them to drag one hoof after another. How long such a state of affairs may continue we wot not. Yester ay evening there was a slight thoundering towards the south, and a slight drooping, but no rain. Crops are as good as could be expected, in view of the circumstances, and would nave been very fair but for the present drouth. The fodder crop will not be good, having in a great measure been burned up on the stalk before the corn had ripened enough to admit of its being pulled.

been burned up on the stalk before the corn had ripened enough to admit of its being pulled.

Alabama.

A drouth of several weeks, with little rain before, has completely blasted our prospects for anything like a good corn crop, and unless we have rain soon, we fear the cotton crop will be ruined. The greater portion of the corn crop in this county is too far gone to receive any berefit from rain. Fodder is par hed—burnt up. In fact, we hear some farmers speak of cutting it down. This is truly disastrous, and entirely unanticipated, as about a month ago the corn crop gave promise of the most abundant yield we have had in a number of years. But now, we confess, our prespects are poor indeed. The late blasting, drying breezes which we have had from the North in tatality to crops are nearly equal to the Egyptian simoon—a wind which earlied with it entire destruction to crops. Oh! for a drenching rain!—Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, August 11.

The Greensboro', Alabama, Bucom says: "From all we have heard, and from our own limited observation, we besitate not to express it as our opinion that there will be the heaviest corn crop made in this section that has been made within the momory of the oldest inhabitant. The cotton crop, however, is not promising, owing to the late spring and the large quantity of rain which fell in the manth of June. Cotton is some two or torce weeks more backward than usual. Nothing, we think, snort of a very late fall and the most propitious seasons, from this time forward, will insure even an average crop."

MISSISSIPPI.

The weather during the past week has been ex-

MISSISSIPPI.

The weather during the past week has been exceedingly warm and oppressive. The refreshing shower on Sunday cooled the atmosphere for a short time, and was very favorable to the gardens and vegetation. The report of the crops generally is quite favorable. Many planters speak of having the best corn crop they have ever made, while cotton is last improving under the influence of the favorable weather for the past two or three redsels. A few form recent drought, but the general average we have no doubt will be better than usual. There are no reports of worm in any portion of the country that we have bened of, and the expectations of the farmers for the present year may generally be regarded as decidedly favorable.—Brandon (Miss.) Republican, Aug. 3d. MISSISSIPPI.

Aug. 3d.

LOUISIANA.

Want of rain is also the general topic of conversation among the planters of Louisiana. Not only have it e crops been materially injured by the drought but in certain localities a discusse very fatal to the cattle has broken out, which is ascribed to the scarcity of pure feah water. At the present time the sugar growers in that State have little to do except to lay in their supplies of fuel.

to lay in their supplies of fuel.

OHIO.

The Hillsborough News, of the 17th inst, says:—
An almost un precedented drought mas prevailed in this part of the country for nearly two months past. The injury to the corn crop must be very great, and we have heard it estimated that there will not be one fourth of an average crop in this country. The petate crop must also be very small. Similar accounts reach as from other parts of Ohio, and from a great portion of the West. In the Wabash valley, the great con region of Indiana, it is stated that there will be one fourth of a crop. Throughout there will be one fourth of a crop. Throughout middle and southern Illinois and Missouri, and in portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, the drought has also done great injury. It is now too late for rain to be of any service to a great deal of the corn. On the whole, the prospect is that the crop of that grain in the West will be half cut off, and that prices must materially advance. The same may be said of potatoes.

The Northwestern Argus, of Putnam county, says that the wheat crop, cats, and hay, have been abut dant in that region—wheat being an average, and cats and hay are an unusual good crop, it alds, in reference to com:—"The wint of rain makes our completes look bad, and the present prospect.

is that the crop will be under the avithink, or pretend to think, of a falluby so means ready to redit these every crop never has feded and will a where the hu-bandman has done his d

where the hu-bandman has done his duty."

A correspondent of the B-dford Standard, wing from Green county, says hat the drouth in the and adjoining counties has continued so long intensely that corn is scalded, and in many played hat make snything. At the best, it will not a half crop.

The Spirit of the West, published at Columb in probably the heaviest corn growing person the State, says, the controp will not yield me than the third of a crop. Plateen and other vestables are short, but fruit abundant.

The Rockwille Republicant (Park counts) and

than the third of a crop. P. taties and other vegetables are short, but fruit abandant.

The Rectrille Republicare. (Park county.) speaks of the wheat, cais and hay in very much the same terms as the Argus, but adds in reference to the great staple:—The farmers, however, entertain great fears of the corn crop. They represent that it is almost totally burned up by the great heat and drought, and let it rate as much as it will, there will not be more than half a crop, if that. There have been but two small shewers here for six weeks, and the water is very coarce, most of the water mills having stopped operations.

The corn crop of this section of country may be regarded as a total failure. There may be a few fields in this county that will contain pretty nearly an average yield, but on the whole the crop is very far from half the common production. A friend informed us a day or two ago that he had one hundred and fifty a-rea planted, and that it would do better than he expected it the whole of it should produce one hundre d bushels. This is but a specimen. In some fields the stalks look as though a firebrend would see the wole mass in a blaze, while in many others they are so small as to be valueless for forder. No one can remember of an total and extensive a failure in this staple ever having occurred before in this country.—Marchall Illanoisan.

ARKANSAS.

From all the information we have been able to

ARKANSAR.

From all the information we have been able to gather from Arkansas, the rops in that State, particularly in the counties hordering on the Mesissippi and the larger tributary streams, promise a fine yield.

pi and the larger tributary streams, promise a fine yield.

FAILURE OF THE CORN CROP—SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

[From the Chicago bemoeratic Press, Ang. 17.]

From all that we can learn through private correspondence, verbal communications, and our exchanges, we think we can safely say that in three-fourths of Illinois, nearly all of Missouri, a large portion of Indiana, Ohio, Kestucky, and Tentessee, the corn crop for the present season will be below the half of an average yield. The above named States in 1850, according to the orusus returns, produced the following quantities of this staple:—

Illinois, bushels.

Missouri 86,214,537
Indiana 52,964,863
Ohio 59,078,695
Kentucky 58,672,591
Tentessee 52,276,223

Total.

Farmers, he informed us, were offering to sail Farmers, be informed us, were offering to sall stock hogs at 1 to 14 cents per pound, gross weight. These living in the interior, and who expected to raise a large surplus, are going into the river towns and buying up corn to take back into the country. For the same reason the price of corn has suddenly advance d in the St. Louis market from 45 to 60 cents per bushel, the latter figure being the quelstion in that araket for Monday just. Our merchants need expect no further abinments the present season from the Illinois rive. All that remains of last year's crop in that region will set or be retaiged for home consumption or be shipped to St. Louis—We allude to these facts because we do not think the full effects of the disastrous drougth have been fully realized by any class of our citizens, while we are sure it will be for their interest to know the

Indian Battle.—We learn from Mr. Noyes, of the steamer Globs, that a battle took place about a week ago, between the Chip, ewas and the Sloux, some distance above the Yellow Medicine river, in which twenty eight of the Chippewas were killed, and some of the Sloux wounded. Among the killed of the Chippewas were nine warriors, the rest were women and children. The Sloux took one captive, a prepossessing young squaw, to which as ne of the victors took a fancy. The fight took place on an open prairie, and in territory belonging to the Sloux. The Chippewas started on the var path, hoping to amprise their earmies, and anticipated returning in triumph with the scalps of the Sloux dargling at their belts, as trophies of victory. But in this they reckned without their host, for they were themselves taken by surprise, and all save one met with a bloody death. We understand that Major Murphy stats for the scape of action to morror, and that he will compel the Sloux to liberate their captive.

Marphy states for the some of action to morrow, and that he will compel the Sioux to liberate their captive.

We heard of an incident connected with the battle, highly illustrative of Indian character. The Sioux during the fight, it as pears, were entrenched behind remparts, and from their place of salety fired upon their enemies, doing great exception. One Sioux warrior, however, distained the protection afforded the rest by the celences, and stood upon the rampart in full view, loading and discharging his rifle with as much collects as though he were smoking the calumet of pears. Many were the attempts made to pick humoff, but at even unsuccessful effect, his defi ni war ry rang over the plaim. Finally, Hole in-the-Play, the chief of the astadking force, admiring the undaunted b avery of the wirrior, approached as near hum as he could, and taking the chaplet of eagle's fea hers from his away great head, tossed it to him, as much as to say that for his heroism he deserved to be a chief.—Si. Paul (Min.) Pioneer, Aug. 11.

(Min.) Pioner, Aug. 11.

A Singular Propensity was first noticed, and ton a gentleman who seems to possess a sort of mania for attending auctions. It is about eight years since this propensity was first noticed, and since that time to has been in attendance at one particular auction room every evening that it has been opened. Rain or shine, spring, summer, anima or winter, it maters not with him. He nesally enters the room about half an hour after the sale commences, takes his position in a particular part of the room, about a foot from the wall, and there he stands, without leaning or moving from the soot, until the rale is over. He was never known to bid on a single article or to speak to a single person, but always assumes a kind of care for noting, air, and awinging genity to and fro, wat hes people as they move about him. He is a sort of world within himself, in sympathy with no one about him. It is now nearly eight years since he was first noticed particularly, and as we before remarked, he has never been known to be absent. Several times the sakes have been suspended for a few eventage, for repairs, &c., but punctually at his post is he to be found on the first evening the room is re opened. The most violent storms have never been severe enough to keep him away. This singular personage is a bachelor, apparently about fitty five years of age, and is well off in this world's goods, living on the interest of his manns, and occupying a room by binself. A few months since his brotzer, a celebrated divine of this city, died, and on the evening of the day of the funeral it was supposed he would be absent. To the surprise of the auctioneer, he was punctually at his post, as little influenced as ever by the appeals of "Geing, geing, gone."—Boston Traveller, Aug. 19.

Armson the Mundmere.—The Cincinnati Times received a letter from a very respectable citizen re-

ARRISON THE MURDEMER.—The Cinciunati Times received a letter from a very respectable obligon residing in lows, in the vicinity of the father of Arrison, of informal machine fame, who mays:—"In your paper of August 3, you speak of Arrison as having excaped from lows. His father fives within two miles of this place, and as my practice calls me in that neighbort book often, I can say with certainty that he is still in the brush rear his father's. Traces of him are seen every day, and he has been shot at twice within the last week; but the brush is so thick that he has so far escaped. There is a continual watch kept up around the pitce." the sould great brook